

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2.50, payable within six months after subscription, which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who have existed since the beginning of time amount to 36,027,843, 276,075,846.

The late law of the Virginia Legislature, to prevent negro stealing, provides that any free person concerned in the escape of a slave from that State shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than five or more than ten years; the jury, at its discretion, may also condemn the offender to be publicly whipped, but not to the extent of thirty-nine lashes in any one day.

It is estimated that in the seventeen furnaces in Greenup, Lawrence and Carter counties, Ky., there is an average capital in each of \$65,000, making a total capital of \$1,105,000. They support an average population of 500,—total 8,500,—employ 1780 hands,—consume 204,000 bushels of corn, 10,280 bushels of flour, and 50,000 pounds of bacon.

An American, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who recently went over to Rome, and became a priest, while his wife went into a convent, was so shocked by the abominations which he witnessed, and by the attempts made upon the virtue of his wife, that he withdrew from the Church and published an appeal to the world against its wickedness.

MATRIMONY IN KENTUCKY.—According to the registration reports prepared by Dr. Sutton, there were, last year, 5,688 marriages in this State. Jefferson shows the greatest number of any one county, and McLean the least. The majority of matrimonial alliances were formed during the winter months—December taking the lead.

Most of the brides were between 16 and 20 years of age, and most of the grooms between 20 and 25. Two ladies married at 70 years—one girl at 12, and several under 15. Three hundred and forty-six boys under 20 years of age were married during the year.

Blackguard Executive.—Then HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia, by virtue of the foreign vote and the permissive dispensation of Providence, there is not a more consummate professor of Billingsgate in the United States of North America. Recently he has been seized with a desire to put specimens emanating from his brain, so prolific of new ideas and terms in obscenity and blackguardism.—Here are some of his latest efforts:

In the next Presidential canvass, there will be new issues presented by three parties—the white man's party, the Democratic; the black man's party, the Black Republican; the mulatto party, the cross of Northern and Southern Know Nothings, the ticket of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson. All active abolition vacuums and mongrels, and so do constitutions, conservative, and constitution-loving Whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, fat nose, odor, skin and gizzard, food and all—better than they can hear that cross of the Caucasian and Cuffy which you call a mulatto!

Yours, truly and hastily,
HENRY A. WISE.

The above is extracted from a letter to the Washington Union. Here are two others, to the Richmond Enquirer:

To the Editor of the Enquirer:
Richmond, Va., March 11, 1856.
Gentlemen:—I am obliged to you for publishing my letter of the 3d instant, to the Union, and I will be still more obliged if you will correct a typographical error of that paper, not yours. It printed the last sentence thus: "They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, fat nose, odor, skin, and gizzard, food and all." &c. It should read: "They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, fat nose, odor, skin and gizzard, food and all." &c.

Yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:
Richmond, Va., March 12, 1856.
Gentlemen:—I regret to have to correct a correction. In my note to you of the 11th, I asked to have the word "non-sens" put for "non-sens". In the Enquirer of this morning it reads "non-sens". Don't Virginians at this day know what an "obo zhin" is? Do leave such mistakes to Know Nothings! Your friend,
HENRY A. WISE.

No man with the essential qualities of decency in his disposition and feelings, can read the foregoing emanations from Mr. Wise without feeling that that man, though the Governor of Virginia, is an unmitigated blackguard; and that he and all who endorse the use of such language to political opponents—who have as much character and honor and respectability as any men in the nation dare assume—are deserving of the scorn and contempt of every individual who appreciates the characteristics which constitute the gentleman. The "corrections" were merely intended by the Prince of Billingsgate, as a means of repeating and reiterating his shameful insults to the American party of Virginia and the nation. As the Richmond Whig justly says:

With the spirit of a petty despot and a petty blackguard combined, he is never so happy as when attempting to wound the feelings of his betters, or digging dirt in the face of those who hold him in utter contempt. But he has at last descended below the level of the "pure African," whose "odor" is his heart's delight. In short, he literally stinks in the nostrils of every high minded and honorable man in Virginia. We know the fact, that many, very many of the members of the Legislature were kept away from the upper to Speaker Critchfield, the other night, because he was an "inferior" specimen. He, with his "obo zhin" and "gizzard foot" associates, are not the persons in whose company gentlemen can condescend to mingle.

Oh, Yes!—A word, friend!—It is our earnest desire to double our subscription list.—Can you not aid us in the accomplishment of this object? Our terms are as follows:

To clubs, twenty copies for \$30;—six copies for \$10; Single copies \$2 per annum.

For the Presidential campaign,—to clubs of not less than ten, one dollar per copy.

It is not requisite, in making up clubs, that all should go to the same post office.

The African Slave Trade, notwithstanding its prohibition, seems to be steadily persisted in by many persons in the United States. According to the Tribune, no less than thirty vessels are annually fitted out in New York for the infamous traffic every year, the fact being well known to the United States officers, who do all in their power to break up the business. A vessel was taken there last week with all the implements of the trade, and \$20,000 in gold, on board.

Congress.—For while the discussion of the Kansas affairs, in the House has been suspended, we presume, ever since the organization, the debate has been raging—principally between the Black Republicans, on the one side, and the Pierce Democrats and Fire-eaters, on the other. Finally Mr. DEX of Indiana moved the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, punish contempt, etc., to proceed to Kansas and investigate and report the transactions in that territory. The committee at first consisted of CAMPBELL of Ohio, OLIVER of Missouri, and HOWARD of Michigan. Mr. CAMPBELL resigned, and Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, was selected in his place.

From the telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings of the past few days, we select the following:

MARCH 26.—Senate.—Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution which lies over, having in view the retrenchment in the expenses of printing.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the committee on Post Office Affairs, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the franking privilege to members of Congress, and in lieu thereof, allowing them money for the payment of postage, also authorizing the Committee, if it shall be fit, to report a bill regulating the postage on letters and packages which the members may transmit.

House.—The House took up a bill from the Senate removing the restrictions on Federal courts to confine persons guilty of violating the laws of the United States, within the judicial district where convicted. Considerable debate ensued.

Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment, that where the use of the penitentiary was denied by any State it shall be the duty of the Marshall to confine the criminal in the nearest penitentiary granted for that purpose.

Mr. Barbour proposed an amendment to the above, that no proceeding other than an act of the legislature shall be so construed in the refusal of a State to allow the use of her prisons for such purposes. The former amendment was rejected by 24 and the latter by 19 majority.

[We think it would be much better if the committee would report a bill appropriating money to pay more towards giving the people greater mail facilities. The Navy, the War, the Treasury, the State and all other Departments are supported by direct appropriations from the public Treasury;—and we cannot see the justice of making the Post Office Department—with which the interests of the people are most intimately connected—support itself. Why not make the other Departments maintain themselves.]

MARCH 27. Senate.—The invalid pension bill passed.

Mr. Harlan made a decided anti-Negro speech, commending Douglas's report. Messrs. Collamer, Geyer, and Seward, will speak in succession on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the Committee on Judiciary Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing allowances for writs of error from inferior federal courts to the Supreme court of the United States in criminal cases.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of the voters and duties of the Commissioners of Elections of Washington, Humphrey Marshall's amendment, pending, requiring, in addition to the general qualifications, foreigners to have been naturalized twelve months before voting at municipal elections. A Parliamentary struggle took place between the friends and foes of the above amendment, involving many motions and yeas and nays.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved that the Sergeant of Arms summon the absentees and compel their attendance. The House, he said, was left without a quorum, owing to the factious movements of the minority.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, indignantly hurled back the charge.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to inquire into the expediency of remodeling the diplomatic and consular system so as to repeal, among other things, so much as requires that all diplomatic agents shall be of the grades Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Went with the struggle, the House adjourned by five majority, at 5 o'clock.

MARCH 28. House.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of the voters and the duties of the commissioners of elections of the city of Washington.

After a struggle of two hours the bill was committed to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites in Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unheeded outrages of the Indians, 200,000 of whom, of various tribes, are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed, and said that no step of the administration had thus far been of any service in restraining their savage atrocities, and unless some severe step is taken the whites will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of \$300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone could in summer penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe. He introduced a bill for that purpose and the same was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of that Committee, said the matter should be considered immediately. Adjourned to Monday.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

DEAR SIR: You see by our prints, that the public officers of the city are getting into a very sharp and interesting controversy. Whilst the *outs* are dealing in slang and slander—loose, general and pointless, and burrowing out the hidden evidences of chicanery and pecuniary proclivities on the part of illustrious predecessors. I do not approve of an *ex parte* proceeding of guilt or innocence; more especially do I condemn the practice of prejudging and proclaiming a party guilty, before a fair and impartial hearing. But when a party—

Sag Nichts—cheerlessly and precipitately launch out against the American government of the city of Louisville, and charge them with constructive murder, arson, criminal neglect, extravagance, imbecility, and political corruption, my American heart aches and heartily approves the measures destined to show that guilt—the guilt of the crippled condition of the treasury, and the ill-repute, and disreputable state of the city government, is ascribable to the gross indolence or corruption of Sag-Nichts.

Public prints labor with an earnestness worthy a religious zeal, to prove that the city is doomed to perdition, and by such efforts and exhortations drive back population and her business, and then canting and hypocritically ascribe the pretended exodus, the imaginary decay, to the work of a City Council! A city is entitled to credit when she can stand up under the gross slanders and perversions of her own press. Well may her people rejoice at the forbearance of men abroad, who do not condemn her to the fate of Sodom. But the greatest forbearance we see, is that exercised by our merchants and other business men, who are contributing to the sustenance and support of those presses who are systematically engaged in an attempt to drag down our respectability, to detract from our business, by driving political Sag-Nichts to other points to purchase their goods, or invest their capital. Thanks to truth and an inevitable justice, their vindictive efforts have so far proved abortive.

The editor of the "Democrat" seems to have a peculiar and bitter hatred against civilized concentration. He seems to regard a collective community as so many men combined together for the purpose of defeating the will of his party. He seems to feel that cities, where intellect, business qualities, and intelligence are concentrated, and science, arts, and commerce are taught, and from which they are diffused, are hotbeds of Know-Nothingism; and the inhabitants thereof should be commanded to disperse,—first having the rioting act read to them. He writes article after article, in his paper, denunciations of Frankfort, curses and raves at her, and seems to have a malicious desire to consign her into everlasting perdition. He gloats with a malicious Spanish assassin, over her misfortunes, and shouts himself hoarse in proclaiming that she was a debt!

Well aware, that men who live in glass houses should not throw stones, for the double purpose of gratifying his insane propensity for breaking up civilization, and preserving his consistency, he turns upon his own city, and bites at her with the same passion and discretion a rat bites at a file. He preaches her funeral every three months, and seems so indignant with disappointment, that she will not down at his bidding, and die, that he works himself up into a furious rage, and strikes her blow after blow, with all the force within his puny arm. But every blow rebounds with more than double injury to the infuriate assailant.

It is truly gratifying, Mr. Editor, to see with what respect, confidence and regard the nomination of the American party is received. I do not think I ever knew an instance in the history of our government, when a man's political opponents treated him with such respectful consideration and evidences of personal esteem. It is true, that many of the pup brood, the shilling sheels, the illigant politicians and press-men, and the coffee-house and street-corner politicians, assail the nominees with abusive tales, and follow them up with low scurrility and vulgar abuse. But the high-toned portion of the press, conducted by statesmen, and the statesmen of all callings of the administration party, generally accord to Mr. FILLMORE the credit due to his wise administration, and the possession of honesty, capability, conservatism and patriotism. There is a tone of respect pervading the opposition of all the respectable and dignified portion of the press who oppose Mr. FILLMORE, and a disposition, or rather, it may be, a compulsory determination, to yield him the honor due to an honest and faithful public servant. And at the same time they vilify with serpentine tongues the tenets and principles of his party, they are constrained, from their own inclinations, or the imperious demands of the voice of the nation, to treat him with high regard. This is a subject of joyous congratulation with his friends,—one that should make them feel proud of their candidate; proud of their position; and proud of the noble champion that leads them in this first great struggle by Americans for the possession of the power of the government.

If they are defeated, they will rest satisfied, that their cause was in the hands of a capable, faithful and worthy leader. If they are victorious, they will be confident of placing in power one to whom all parties can look with a confident reliance for a wise administration of the Government.

Reflecting upon these things,—our principles pure, patriotic, and truly American, and turning to view the position of our competitors for the helm of the nation, how well satisfied, how proud we should feel. Our position is that of a party seeking to drive out all tendencies to religious persecution, to place our people under the control of conservative natives, and for this purpose we vote for a man who has not had more than his peer since the days of Washington. On the other hand, those who oppose us, are the miserable factions, composed of roistering, raving, canting advocates of sectionalism, abolitionism, agrarianism, amalgamation and revolution.—"Every thing for freedom to the blacks"—nothing for the peaceful union of the government of the whites!

This great centre of Americanism—the Waterloo of the foreigners and Catholics—is still again with political excitement. The Sag-Nichts will aware that a trial would be a defeat, hypocritically pretend that they cannot obtain a victory here, because violence would drive their party from the polls;—this quiet, orderly, law-abiding party, composed of foreigners and their pattern-on-the-back, who conspired to shoot down innocent perambulators in the streets on the 6th of August, merely because they were guilty of being born on American soil, whinnily pretend that their high regard for the law, their love of the safety and honor of the city, impels them to restrain from an effort to gain the power in the city government! Their acts at the last August election prove their love for law and order, and the continued denunciations of the city, as a mob-governed city, prove their love for it and interest in its prosperity. This is all ranting hypocrisy. If they were possessed of the souls of brave freemen and patriots, they would sooner be immolated at the polls, than suffer themselves to be deprived by fear of force from the right of suffrage. All their pleadings, prayers, slanders and arguments, cannot lead or drive the people from the support of American principles and men; and they cover their discomfiture under a sham,—a pretext,—that their law-loving souls will not permit them to contend for a lawful right!

The Arlington Bank, at Washington City, has failed. It was owned in Chicago.

Justice.—Mr. BELL, the gentleman who was elected Sheriff of New Orleans by the American party, and who was illegally deprived of his seat by the Sag Nichts Legislature of Louisiana, has been recognised as the lawful Sheriff by the Supreme Court of that State.

The ladies of Princeton and Attica, Indiana, on Saturday last, visited all the establishments in those places where liquor was sold, and demolished all the bottles and casks containing the "unadulterated" on which they could lay hands. The mobocratic rixens then uttered terrible threats against any one who would be so rash as to again offer liquor for sale in those parts.

From California.—By the latest advices from California we have the following items:

The first section of 22 miles of the Sacramento City Railroad is completed.

The California Legislature passed a resolution deprecating the election of Mr. Banks to the speakership.

The Indians are committing depredations at the mouth of Rogue river. Twenty-four persons were killed on February 25, a battle took place at Paget's sound between a party of friendly Indians and the Chickentans.

The steamer Columbia was to leave San Francisco in a few days, with Gen. Wool and troops, for Rogue river. The Legislature of Oregon has sent a message to the President for the removal of Gen. Wool.

Eleven buildings were burnt at Sonora, loss \$33,000.

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature creating three new States out of California.

The markets are generally dull. Money is stringent. The receipts of gold dust are diminishing. Flour—Domestic and Oregon are selling at \$8@8.99. Hams 15c, lard 19c. Choice butter 30c. Whisky 75c.

Mr. FILLMORE.—A Washington letter to the N. Y. Courier says that the latest advices received from Mr. Fillmore in this country, were dated at Rome in the month of February. He was then about to depart for Naples, and from that point would depart for Alexandria in Egypt. The Ex-President would probably then proceed from that place to Cairo and the Pyramids, and might thence continue his excursion to Jerusalem. If he set out on this route by the middle of February, it is expected that he would reach Trieste upon his return, by the middle of April, to the 1st of May. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the first information of his nomination will reach Mr. Fillmore on his return to Europe, and of course, that he will bring his response to this country in person.

VALUE OF SILVER COIN.—The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has given notice that purchasers of silver for coinage will be made on the following terms, payable in the silver coins of the new issues. Five franc pieces at 99 cents; half dollars of the U. S. coined before 1837, at 92 cents; German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and old French coins at 44 cents each; German florins 41 cents; Prussian and Hanoverian shillings at 72 cents; American plate, best manufacture, 120@122 cents per ounce, and genuine British plate at 125 cents per ounce.

A PORTUGUESE VIEWS OF AMERICANISM.—An intelligent Englishman, who resided in this country for several years, and recently returned to his native land, writes to Floy's Weekly Review, of the American party, as follows:

"Hitherto, America has been a refuge for the outcast of all nations—the home of all who fled from justice, from tyranny, from starvation, from debt. It has received all—rejected none. This was a grand experiment—but it has only partially succeeded. Some of the emigrants, especially the Irish—brought mischief with them, evil passions and habits, and as all were admitted to power—to vote at elections—public men had to stoop to their baseness to get support; and hence a low style of public morals became the rule in public towns. The Know-Nothings, who comprise the most intellectual and prosperous men of the American Democracy, say this evil must be stayed. The cry is, 'America for Americans.' And surely this cry is as reasonable as 'Italy for the Italians,' or 'Hungary for the Hungarians.' The new party is a protest against foreign influence in America. They seek to deprive the immigrant hordes of the means of mischief. Their motto is, 'Protection to all—power to the American born.'"

"SAM" AND JEFFERSON.—If the great JEFFERSON had lived until these days, he would have been an good terms, our young friend "Sam". In 1797, JEFFERSON drew up a petition for the citizens of Albermarle, Amherst, Flovina, and Goochland counties, Va., which is found among his writings, and published by the Baltimore Sun. It appears that JEFFERSON thought that none but Americans should be placed on juries. He says:

"And your petitioners further submit to the wisdom of the two Houses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws, and government, does not require that capacity to act in the important office of a juror, grand or petty, civil or criminal, should be restrained in future to the citizens of the United States, or such as were citizens at the date of the treaty of peace which closed our revolutionary war, and whether ignorance of our laws and natural partiality to the countries of their birth, are not reasonable causes for declaring this to be one of the rights incommunicable in future to our adopted citizens."

The business of the American party was to preserve the Constitution and the Union intact; to preserve them from every hand that should be raised against them; and they had everything to hope from the patriotism of their cause.

He closed by saying, "we strive for our native-born sovereignty and our supremacy in a land which a beneficent God has given to us. Who is he that can resist the American people, when in a just cause they stand before God and man to defend their rights? If the party will but act worthy of their noble cause, they will triumph through its purity and patriotism." [Cheers, long and loud.]

From Mexico.—News from Vera Cruz, to the 22d ult. state that Tamariz remained at Puebla, hemmed in by the government troops. He proposed to surrender, but Comonfort is reported as having rejected the terms.

A company is forming to build a railway between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The Lipan Indians are still troublesome, and the citizens of the frontier are forming companies for their own protection.

Remarks of Mr. Crittenden.

The Washington Observer gives the following synopsis of the remarks of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, at the American Ratification meeting in Washington City:

Mr. CRITTENDEN commenced by saying that it was useless to attempt to proselytize now; all present had made up their minds on the principles they should advocate. The lists were now made, the contest is opened, and it is for that side to win the fight that bears itself most gallantly. What kind of a party have you? Is it not the one which insists as its main ground of action, that Americans shall rule America? What parties oppose you? Who can stand before the American people with any hope of success, and contest the great principle that binds us together? On this principle we stand. We may fall; I think we shall triumph. [Cheers.]

He had no antipathies against the foreigners; the party had none. Let the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations come to us. Let them share the beneficence and justice of our laws. Let them share our language and our customs; but we tell them in all kindness, both for their sake, and our own, they must leave us to manage and govern the country, or in their hands, uncontrolled as they are to its delicate machinery, it will be wrongly directed, and its power will be thrown against itself, and all will be involved in one mass of splendid ruins.

The whole philosophy of our principles lay in one memorable order given by the father of his country during the darkness of the Revolution: "Place none but Americans on duty to-night!" There were brave men of foreign birth in the army; but they were not sons of the soil. The magic attraction of patriotism did not bind them to the land. The tug of their hearts strings was not for the country, but for their country; they were then engaged, but for their country they were not engaged. They were not the man born, and could not say, "this is my own, my native land!" Then, was it not policy, and was it not philosophical, to place men who were bound by those magic ties, in the most responsible situations? And if it were best then, is it not the policy of the nation still, to place none but native born patriots at the helm of State,—the most responsible of all situations to us at this time? And should our foreign born brothers object to this policy, when it is so constantly followed under every other government? [Cheers.]

And how did our party arise? That it was the work of an over-ruling Providence is evident. It was not the work of Propagandism. It was from the germ of patriotism in the hearts of the people. On its first manifestation the people gathered silently around it, drawn by their best feelings to enlist in the cause. It spread silently and surely, without noise, without effort, when rolled onward by its own weight, when it was once started. Like the wind, it is said that no one knows our party, whence it cometh; and some even at this day are so mentally blind as to say that they know not whether it goeth! [Laughter.] But, to his mind, it was evident that "it goeth" towards the White House as its home, and towards the Capitol as its place of industry? [Great applause.]

We have thrown down the gauntlet—let them take it up who will—we are ready for the fight. Our ranks are full, but we have room still for those who prefer to struggle with us, to fighting against us,—for it has come that point. And let those who see the truth of our principles at this the eleventh hour, come to our banners and receive the welcoming hand from those who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

To our naturalized brethren we say, we do not love the foreigners less than when we first extended an invitation to them to find a home from oppression on our shores; we do not love them less, but we love our country more. And we find that if we do not protect the ark of our liberties from the profligate support of officious hands, we shall all be involved in one common destruction.

When the emigration to our country did not exceed 10,000 per year, we did not feel the effect of it. Those who then came among us were absorbed in our customs, and forgot their native country in a measure, and strove to become Americans.—Now the small stream has become an overwhelming torrent, and threatens to submerge the whole land. Instead of mixing among us, and becoming a part of us, whole countries are found in which the English language cannot be understood. The foreigners retain their clannish spirit; they customs, traditions, habits, eye, and language; they form a foreign colony in our midst, as distinct in fact from us as they are in habit, though they are under our government. It is this we deprecate. It is this we would prevent.

He did not regard the foreign born citizen with feelings of distrust or hatred, nor did the party. He could cordially welcome them, but he could not accord to them the power to rule and ruin the common country. No man felt more charity for the misfortunes of oppressed lands than he.—In this very hall, not many years ago, he had spoken at a meeting in which the citizens of Washington were raising money to send to Ireland, and he had introduced a bill in the Senate, which was passed, appropriating \$500,000 from the National treasury for the benefit of the starving Irish.

He implored the naturalized citizens to come to the assistance of the country of his choice. If the American party is successful, you are as richly rewarded as we in its increased prosperity. Should it fail, you will be involved in the common ruin. He would give them his hand, then. Come and help us! We are more in danger from the way in which our common enemies use the ballot-box than their use of the cartridge-box.

The business of the American party was to preserve the Constitution and the Union intact; to preserve them from every hand that should be raised against them; and they had everything to hope from the patriotism of their cause.

He closed by saying, "we strive for our native-born sovereignty and our supremacy in a land which a beneficent God has given to us. Who is he that can resist the American people, when in a just cause they stand before God and man to defend their rights? If the party will but act worthy of their noble cause, they will triumph through its purity and patriotism." [Cheers, long and loud.]

MONUMENT TO MR. CLAY.—In New Orleans, the corner stone of the Clay Monument will be laid on the 12th day of April next, the anniversary of his birth day. The preparations indicate one of the most magnificent pageants ever witnessed in this country.

One or two of the South Carolina papers, says the Knoxville Register, are furious in their assaults upon Andrew J. Donelson. This is not to be wondered at. Maj. Donelson is the man who rose up in his seat in the famous Disunion Convention at Nashville, and denounced them as traitors. It is quite natural that South Carolina disunionists should dislike him.

Ratification meetings have been held at Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi, which were well attended and most enthusiastic. The nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON are most cordially received.

A very spirited meeting was held at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, in which the citizens of Shelby county, Tenn., expressed their warm approbation of the American leaders.

Foreign.—The steamship Emeu arrived at Boston, on the 26th from Liverpool. The political news is of little importance. The peace Congress is in daily session at Paris, but nothing of its doings has transpired. Advice from the Crimea state matters unchanged. A review of 50,000 British troops arrived at Balaklava on the 5th March. The White works were blown up at Sevastopol on the 28th of February. Advice from Constantinople to the 29th state, that an Austrian courier had arrived there, with propositions relative to the Danubian principalities. A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants and invited them to devise a remedy. An order to suspend hostilities had been forwarded to Omar and Selim Pacha.

The river Danube has been re-opened, and Lloyd's steamers have commenced running. Advice from Norway announce a serious commercial crisis there. Twenty commercial houses had suspended in Berlin alone.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has been dangerously ill, but was improving.

Cotton quiet and prices easier but not quotably lower. Orleans middling 6½d.—Breadstuffs having slightly advanced.—Flour advanced 1s, wheat 4d, and corn 1s.

LATER.—New York, March 28.—The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 27th.

Mr. Dallas, immediately on his arrival at Liverpool, proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce presented him a congratulatory address.

No excitement exists regarding American affairs.

Nothing definite transpired respecting the doings of the Peace Conference. All accounts agree upon an almost certainty of peace; and advice from Germany and Russia bear the same tone.

It is generally rumored that the treaty of peace will be signed on Saturday. All difficulties, however are not yet adjusted.—Several important particulars respecting the principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when the Congress first met. It is rumored that a ratification of the treaty, and adjustment of unwarranted difficulties are to be referred to a commission on the spot. Sardinia will not be represented in this commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference; that she will accept; and Baron Montefel will leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris, as plenipotentiary. The admission of Prussia is said to be especially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1846, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.—Palmerston, however, refused to answer D'Israeli's question, as to whether Italian affairs should occupy the attention of the Conference.

France.—The Russian and Allied Generals had met on Watka bridge, and exchanged propositions. The Tchernaya has been trashed between the two armies. Selim Pasha was preparing to take command of the Turkish army. The Ottoman Ministry was occupied with measures for alleviating the crisis. The General in command of the Turkish forces at Kars is to be court-martialed for the fall of the place.

Free export is permitted from the Turkish ports, but prohibited from the ports east of the Dardanelles.

Baltic advices state that a British flying squadron was passing towards the Gulf of Finland.

France.—Paris commercial letters speak with confidence of peace. The more cautious fear that peace will bring a commercial crisis.

Spain.—The Madrid papers officially deny that Napoleon had addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting the internal affairs of the State.

Russia.—Prince Gortschakoff is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the Peace Conference. Stettin returned from Stuttgart for the same purpose.

STILL LATER.—The steamer Fulton arrived on the 29th at New York, from Havre. From the news brought by her we select the following:

The Vienna correspondence of the Times states that the majority of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared.

An American commercial treaty is about to be formed in order to open a direct trade between the United States and Austria for the import of cotton and other products direct from America, instead of from London and Liverpool. The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

The Times Paris correspondent says that on two points Russia makes ample concessions, namely: the neutralization of the Black Sea, with the dismantling of the fortresses, and the non-reconstruction of Bessarabia.

A despatch from Berlin, of the 12th, says that Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and, thanks to the instructions brought by Scheerhoff, peace is restored. Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey have been reserved.

Preparations are making at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after peace is concluded.

In Parliament a question was asked when the papers in regard to the dispute with the United States, in relation to the Central American question, would be presented? Lord Palmerston replied that he was unable to state, but very soon after the Easter recess. Mr. Roebuck asked whether the papers would include those relative to the recruiting question? Lord Palmerston said he could not tell at present, as no reply had been received to the last despatch of her Majesty's government.

John Graham was hung at Paducah, on the 21st instant, for the crime of murder.

Land Warrants.—The "bills and notes" are again at work on Wall street, and at other points, and are assiduous in their efforts to bring down the price of land warrants to a low figure. In November last, a like effort was successfully made by which the "old soldiers" and distant dealers suffered greatly in the very sudden and unexpected decline. As soon as the large dealers obtained sufficient supplies, prices again rapidly advanced. Now that they have sold out their large stocks, an effort is being made to create a panic in the market similar to the one brought about in November by a regularly concerted plan, that of telegraphing from point to point, and from city to city, in the cities that there is a heavy pressure in the market, and that prices are rapidly declining. Later writers are also brought in requisition to aid in this movement. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"Land warrants took another sudden turn downwards yesterday. Most of the dealers, both here and in New York, declining to buy until the market has been settled. In New York, \$1.00 for 100's and \$1.00 per acre for 160's and 80's were the best rates paid yesterday. I quote the market here below:

	160's	80's	40's	20's
100's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
80's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
40's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
20's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

Now, every word above quoted is incorrect, and intended for the purpose above indicated; there were but few warrants sold in the market on Saturday, owing to the excitement produced by the reports above explained, but the following prices were paid:

	160's	80's	40's	20's
100's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
80's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
40's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
20's	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

On the same day (Saturday) John Thompson, Bank Note Reporter, (who,

